NOTE XX.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW MALAYAN CICADIDAE BELONGING TO THE LEYDEN MUSEUM.

BY

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Gœana Hageni, n. sp.

Body olivaceous brown. Head with the lateral margins of front, pronotum with two oblique, irregular, linear spots on each lateral area, and a small central spot at base blackish. Mesonotum with two central, obconical, castaneous spots at anterior margin.

Tegmina pale greenish, the costal membrane, a somewhat broad apical margin irregularly waved internally, a rounded spot at base of third apical area, and the apical half of inner margin (narrowly) dark brownish. Wings pale bluish green, the apical and outer margins not reaching base, narrowly dark brownish.

Rostrum not quite reaching the posterior coxae. Face large and tumid, the transverse striations coarse and prominent, central sulcation only prominent at about centre.

Var. *a*. Tegmina with two dark brownish spots, one at base of third apical area and another, smaller, at base of fifth apical area.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 32 millim., exp. tegm. 82 millim.

Hab. East-Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen).

1) See also: Ann. & Mag. of Nat. Hist. Jan. 1889.

Leptopsaltria nigrescens, n. sp.

Brownish ochraceous, with the following black markings: — Head with the area of the ocelli, the inner margins of the eyes, a spot near bases of antennae, a spot on each side of front, and a central transverse linear line at base; pronotum with two central lines united at base and the incisures; mesonotum with two central obconical spots at anterior margin, a sublateral fascia on each side, and a spot in front of each anterior angle of the basal cruciform elevation; the posterior margins of the abdominal segments, the margins of the eyes beneath, the apex of the face, the disk of the sternum, the inner halves of the opercula, the abdominal tubercles, and the disk of abdomen.

Tegmina pale hyaline, the basal venation brownish, the apical venation fuscous. Wings pale hyaline.

The rostrum passes the posterior coxae, the opercula are concave externally, oblique internally, the apices narrowed and angularly rounded.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 20 millim., exp. tegm. 56 millim.

Hab. Java (J. W. van Lansberge).

Cicada coronata, n. sp.

Body above ochraceous; anterior margin of front, a broad transverse fascia at base of head, extending between and behind the eyes, a narrow fascia near lateral margins of pronotum, and a small central transverse linear spot at base of same, four obconical spots at anterior margin of pronotum (the central pair smallest), an irregular spot in front of cruciform elevation, and anterior margins of abdominal segments, black. Body beneath and legs ochraceous; opercula ochraceous, with the lateral margins greyish and with a black spot at inner apical angles; abdomen beneath with the anterior segmental margins, the apical segment, and apex of abdominal appendage black.

The opercula are long and overlapping at inner margins, their outer margins slightly concavely sinuate, their apices convexly rounded; the rostrum reaches the posterior coxae.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 28 millim., exp. tegm. 74 millim.

Hab. Sumatra (J. W. van Lansberge).

Kamalata, gen. nov.

This genus is allied to *Bœturia* and *Karenia* by having the anterior margins of the first dorsal segment of the abdomen neither produced nor sending forward a lobe, thus rendering the tympana visible. Its principal characteristic is found in the vertex of the head, which is laminately produced on each side in front of the inner margin of the eyes in somewhat rectangular processes.

The body is very robust, the abdomen broad and moderately inflated, its lateral margins distinctly keeled beneath; the opercula are short, as in the genus *Pomponia*; the rostrum in the typical species here described about reaching the posterior coxae, its second joint somewhat compressed laterally and dilated and deeply grooved above; anterior femora robust and spined beneath at apex. Tegmina short, broad, about as long as the body, apical areas eight in number, first longer than the second, basal ulnar area very slightly ampliated anteriorly.

Kamalata pantherina, n. sp.

Body above and beneath dark chocolate-brown; head with a longitudinal fascia to front, the margins and a transverse fascia to the ampliations in front of eyes, and a transverse spot at anterior margin of vertex, behind which are two outwardly curved lineate spots ochraceous, eyes luteous; pronotum with a central black hour-glassed shaped fascia somewhat margined and streaked with ochraceous, the posterior margin also ochraceous; mesonotum

with two longitudinal waved linear fasciae, between which near anterior margin are two oblique spots, and the cruciform elevation ochraceous; abdominal segmental margins ochraceous; apices of the femora luteous, anterior and posterior tibiae annulated at base, intermediate tibiae both at base and apex with fuscous.

Tegmina pale greenish ochraceous-hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous; a large pale fuscous spot at bases of second, third, fourth, fifth, and seventh apical areas, some small spots at bases of sixth and eighth apical areas, two very small spots on the margins of third ulnar area, and a series of large marginal spots at the apices of the longitudinal veins to apical areas. Wings pale hyaline, the venation brownish ochraceous.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 34 millim., exp. tegm. 75 millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Peak of Indrapura, at a height of about 2200 M. (December 1877: Sumatra-Expedition).